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J. H. KIRKHAM,
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NDS AND CUSTOMERS,
Public Generally.
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J. J. BIGGS.
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TEMBER, 1850.

Scott & White,

and Retail Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
St., Petersburg, Va.
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that we are now in possession of

D FANCY DRY GOODS,
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and Domestic Fabrics, suited to
er Trade.
solicit an examination of our as-
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BLES, SCOTT & WHITE.
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LE MESSENGER.

rnal, now in its eleventh year
November, greatly enlarged and
w classed among the very largest
printed on new type, fine paper,
, is the *cheapest paper in the*

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8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in ad
JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.
1850. 92

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WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.
Oct, 27th, 1850. 4w7s

THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1850. NO. 22.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

	Rates	First 10 words,	Ea'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.		2
" " Richmond	32 "		2
" " Washington	41 "		2
" " Baltimore	51 "		3
" " Philadelphia	74 "		5
" " New York	84 "		6
" " Fayetteville	21 "		1
" " Cheraw	28 "		1
" " Charleston	50 "		3
" " Macon	97 "		5
" " Montgomery	116 "		6
" " Mobile	138 "		7
" " New Orleans	172 "		9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'ia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

MORE LAND FOR SALE,

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 11, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

J. HENRY HARRISS,
UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter, Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, &c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

My shop is on Wilmington street, opposite the TIMES Office.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 89 tf

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.

For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 6

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS
RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 ltt

THE PEPPER BOX.
CORNER OF WILMINGTON AND HARGETT STREETS.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the tastes of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,
And other Delicacies of the Season,
BAKED, SCALLOPED, FRIED, STEWED,
And done up *Brown*, with all the *et ceteras:*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisine* in person. Trays handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice: and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
[Agent for L. F. SMITH.
Raleigh, Nov. 18th, 1850. 93

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
JEWELRY AND
FANCY ARTICLES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
WATCHES, GUNS & PISTOLS, &c., &c., &c.

C. B. ROOT.

HAS just returned from the North, with one of the most brilliant and chaste assortments of Jewelry, Fancy articles of new and beautiful varieties, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &, ever before offered in this market.

He invites the attention of citizens and strangers. He will be constantly receiving and opening packages for a few weeks to come, and will take pleasure in exhibiting them to all who may give him a call

October 4th, 1850. 80

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

Manufacturing Establishment

JOSEPH WOLTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding Counties, that he is prepared to manufacture

LOCKS, *OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,*
Guns and Pistols,
Carriage Springs, Mill-work, Brass Castings, and in short, any thing in Machine and Blacksmith work
HE IS ALSO PREPARED TO EXECUTE BELL HANGING, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Also has on hand an extensive assortment of Locks of all kinds, at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edgetools, an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.

All orders faithfully executed at the lowest prices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted. Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found on Fayetteville Street.

Repairing in his line performed with neatness and despatch. Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1850. 31f

N. PERRY,
Clothing Bazaar,

Sycamore St., 3 doors above Bank,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST assortment in this city of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS—Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Boys' and Servants' Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our Stock, which will at all times be freely shown.

September 8, 1850. 73 tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the present Legislature to pass an act to amend an act authorizing the County Court of Mecklenburg, to pay over certain funds to the County Court of Union, so as to embrace the monies due from the securities of Sloan and McConehe, former Sheriffs of Mecklenburg.

Dec., 6th, 1850. 98

JOHN C. IN TOWN!

THE undersigned, who has just returned from the "unexplored regions" of the State of Nash, takes this method to return his thanks to the citizens of Raleigh, and the county, for their hospitali-"ties," and to inform them, that he wishes to purchase a few "Darkies." I will give as much for Boys between the ages of 10 to 25, and girls from 8 to 20, as any man on the top of the ground. I am not very particular as to color; but would prefer mulattoes with "Soap Locks."

Persons having such property for sale, are requested to give me a call, and those that have not, would do well to call also; as a few moments with me would no doubt fully remunerate them for the time.

I deem it unnecessary to say more, as there is not a man, woman, or child, in the State, who has not heard of the Hon George E. Badger, Hon W. H. Haywood, Jr., B. F. Moore, John C. Moore and "Bug" Oliver.

Mr. J. J. Ryals will attend to any calls during my absence. JOHN C. MOORE.
Nov. 22, 1850. 94 tf
☞ Standard and Times copy.

Fall Stock,
1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.*
which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern Cities are particularly invited to examine his Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, sept 17th, 1850.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present General Assembly, for acts of Incorporation of five companies for operating in Coal, and other minerals on Deepriver, in the counties of Chatham and Moore; Also a charter for a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to the Gulf in Chatham County.

MANY CITIZENS.
Nov. 23rd, 1850. 94

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels,
Hammers, Curry Combs, Knives and Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6. 8. 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup, carb soda, clove mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, sLoe, thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1850. 88

SPEECH OF
HON. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,
Delivered in the Senate, November 27th, upon the Resolutions submitted by himself:

[CONTINUED.]

That there may be no doubt of this second resolution expressing the true theory of our form of Government, I will introduce another authority. It will be recollected by the Senate that in 1830 there arose in the Senate of the United States a debate on nullification, called by way of preeminence the great debate, when the whole of this subject was thoroughly investigated. Among the numerous able speeches delivered on that occasion was one by Edward Livingston which was pronounced by the Washington public preeminently able as a constitutional argument. I recollect hearing Mr. John Q. Adams whom no one will suspect of an undue leaning towards State rights, remark that Mr. Livingston had stated the true theory of the Government. Mr. Livingston was afterwards Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State and is supposed to have been the principal composer of the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Jackson which gave the finishing blow to nullification. Mr. Livingston said "this Government is partly popular acting directly on the citizens of the several States; partly federative depending for its existence and action of the several States. That among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the States *is that of watching over the operations of the General Government and protecting its citizens against their unconstitutional abuse;* and this can be *legally* done. First, in the case of an act in the opinion of the State palpably unconstitutional, but affirmed in the Supreme Court in the legal exercise of its functions,

"By remonstrating against it to Congress.

"By an address to the people in their elective functions, to change or instruct their representatives.

"By a similar address to the other States, &c.

"By proposing amendments to the constitution, &c.

"And finally, if the act be intolerably oppressive, and they find the General Government persevere in enforcing it, by resort to the natural right which every people have to resist extreme oppression. *Secondly, if the act be one of those few which in its operation cannot be submitted to the Supreme Court, and be one that will, in the opinion of the State, justify the risk of a withdrawal from the Union, that this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to.*

That the theory of the Federal Government being the result of the general will of the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity, and founded in no degree on compact between the States, would tend to the most disastrous practical results, and that it would place three-fourths of the States at the mercy of one fourth, and lead inevitably to a consolidated Government, and finally to monarchy if the doctrine were generally admitted; and if partially so, and opposed, to civil dissensions.

Here, sir, we see laid down in a few comprehensive words the true theory, of our form of Government; the States have reserved to themselves the right and the duty to protect their citizens against all unconstitutional or oppressive acts of the General Government. A right never to be resorted to, except in cases of extreme oppression, and one which it is probable would never be called into existence if it were openly avowed, and distinctly understood, as a right that never could and never would be surrendered.

Let us examine for a moment the consequences of a denial of this right. Our Senator, Mr. Badger, says in his speech against the right of secession delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 3d, 1850, "Therefore, I should hold *myself* at liberty, yea, bound by every consideration of duty to *myself* and country, by that integrity which binds me to maintain and fulfil the oath I have taken *to consider for myself* under any supposed circumstances, whether a case existed of unmitigated oppression or of dangerous and obstinate usurpation, which constitutes a known and understood exception from the duty of submission to a Government and justifies the oppressed in falling back upon the natural rights of resistance and self preservation." Now, sir, the proposition as stated and argued by our Senator not only denies to the people of North Carolina in their organized Society as a State, to protect themselves, but in fact dissolves that Society, reduces it to a state of nature where every individual, like the roving savage, depends upon his own right arm for protection. This is the very result foretold by Mr. Livingston, when he says that a denial that our Government is the result of compact, "leads inevitably to a consolidated Government, and finally to monarchy, if the doctrine were generally admitted, and if partially so, and opposed, to civil dissensions." Moreover what possible chance could an isolated citizen have to protect himself or his property, against an oppressive act of the General Government; even with the aid of State organization, the contest would be a very unequal one, and requiring all of patriotism, and devotion, that dwells in the breast of man.

In commenting on this speech, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to state distinctly that I do so with per-

ect respect for the Hon. Senator, although I differ entirely with him in reading the constitution; still, sir, I prefer being represented by an avowed consolidationist, rather than by one of your States-right-men, afraid to express his real opinions. I can hope for something from the generosity and candor of the one, I can expect nothing from the timidity of the other, for in private, as in public affairs, there is no counseller so dangerous as fear.

The Hon. Senator further says in his speech: "I acknowledge no more a power of disposing of the obligations I have undertaken to discharge to that Country and that Government (meaning the General Government and the United States,) and which I hope I shall endeavor to fulfil. I acknowledge I say no more authority, in the State of North Carolina to dispose of that obligation, than in the State of Virginia, or the State of New Hampshire to do it." This opinion involves the whole question, if the majority of the people of North Carolina have no rightful authority through their Legislature or otherwise, to command the obedience of all her citizens, the Honorable Senator is right, and this second resolution ought to be rejected. In my humble judgment, Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Senator has fallen into an error from a misapprehension of the doctrine of allegiance, and the extent of his duties to the General Government. He owes no other allegiance to the United States than that portion of the general allegiance due his native State, which she has transferred to a foreign Government; and, sir, to see and understand the extent of the transfer, the deed of assignment, viz, the constitution of the United States, is the only evidence. If the contract is violated, or destroyed, the parties relapse back to their original position, and inherent rights. North Carolina adopted the constitution of the U. States in her aggregate capacity of one community, and whatever rights she reserved in that instrument, she reserved in the same aggregate capacity, nor did she by so doing, relinquish any further her authority over her citizens. Primary allegiance is due from all her citizens to her alone; that secondary allegiance which she has transferred is due the United States.

This view of the doctrine of allegiance is fully sustained by Mr. Madison in his argument in the case of Ramsay *vs.* Smith in the House of Representatives in 1789, a contested election. Mr. Madison then said, "it was an established maxim, that birth was a criterion of allegiance. *There was a distinction between that primary allegiance we owe that particular society of which we are members, and the secondary allegiance we owe to the sovereign established by that society.* What was the situation of the people of America when the dissolution of their allegiance took place by the declaration of their independence? I conceive that any person who owed his primary allegiance to the particular community in which he was born, retained his right of birth, as a member of a new community; that he was consequently absolved from the secondary allegiance he owed to the British Sovereign. If he were not a minor he became bound by his own act as a member of the society who separated with him from a submission to a foreign Country. When that society separated from Great Britain he was bound by that act, and his allegiance transferred to that society or to the sovereign which that society should set up; because it was through his membership of that society of South Carolina that he owed allegiance to Great Britain."

Mr. Speaker, should the Senate reject this second resolution, it will be virtually admitting that the State of North Carolina, as an organized political community, has no right to command the allegiance of the State, and consequently cannot protect their property against any aggression of the Federal Government. If such are the opinions of a majority of the people of the State, it is proper that it should be known, that such of her citizens as desire a better protection for their property may seek other communities which may not have such humble notions of their duties and responsibilities. This extreme remedy in my judgment need never be resorted to. If the North were satisfied we were in earnest, and meant what this resolution says, she would not hazard the vast benefits she derives from the Union, for all the negroes in Africa. This Union may last a few years longer, but unless the rights and equality of the States are preserved in all their integrity, its termination is not very remote. The people of the South will never consent that an all powerful and consolidated Government shall shape their destiny for all time to come.

The fifth resolution speaks of the character and necessities of slave property. In addition, Mr. Speaker, to what I have already said on this subject, I would remark that expansion or emigration is a necessary want of slavery: without it, the institution cannot exist, but must come to an end, not very remote, entailing in its destruction the unavoidable ruin of the white population. You are now launching forward in the career of internal improvement, you are about issuing State bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 payable in thirty years. I do not aspire to the character of a prophet, but if the history of the past is any evidence of the future, I will venture a prediction which some of the younger members of this Senate may live to see verified: About the time these bonds become due, the poorest people in North Carolina, will be her largest slave-holders—if this *walling-in* policy of the Federal Government is carried out in all its vigour. More than half your revenue is derived from slave labor, and whilst you are increasing the burdens on that labor, you are consenting to a policy which will ultimately render it valueless.

There are some other matters, Mr. Speaker, which I would like to touch on, but I will conclude, by urging the Senate to pass these or similar resolutions, and you may convince Congress and your representatives that you "know your rights and knowing dare maintain them;" that you claim and will have from your citizens a greater allegiance than they owe to Virginia, or N. Hampshire, and that the cause of Boston governed by abolitionists, is not the cause of the Union. Such sentiments may elicit a puff from a Boston Journal, but will never procure justice to the people of North Carolina.

In our confederacy, the words of the poet are emphatically the words of wisdom, to "thine ownself be true, thou canst not then be false to any one." Let N. Carolina be true to her own interest, and she cannot then be false to the Union.

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Friday Morning, Dec. 13th.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Gen. Saunders continued his remarks in opposition to the Resolutions of Mr. Bridgers, at much length, on yesterday, and was listened to with profound attention by a large auditory.

Gen. S. took decided ground against any attempt to obstruct the progress of the Central Rail Road, and defended this position with his usual ability. He spoke warmly of the advantages which would accrue to the State from the construction of the Road, and, in vindicating himself from the charge of inconsistency relative to his course upon the contemplated extension to Newbern, avowed his entire willingness to vote for such a connection, with a liberal subscription on the part of the State.

It will give us pleasure to publish the Speech of Gen. S., if it is to be written out for publication. We have no disposition, in view of the stand which he assumed on yesterday, to retort with much acrimony on the allusions which he is said to have made to this paper, on Wednesday evening. Whatever his past tergiversations and inconsistencies, (and their name is legion,) he seems now to be on the right track, and, while he remains on it, so far as we are concerned, we are willing to say to him "God speed."

It is with unalloyed gratification that we announce the result of the vote on the indefinite postponement of these resolutions. Twice, now, has this opposition to the Central Road—the great salvation of North Carolina—been frowned down by the representatives of the People. We sincerely hope, for the credit of the State, that it may not be again revived.

SECESSION, AGAIN.

Let us continue the argument on this subject a little further. In our last we attempted briefly to show that secession is not a Constitutional right, that it was not a power reserved to the States respectively under the tenth article of the amendment to the Constitution, that if it is resorted to, it will amount to Revolution.

The articles of confederation were adopted on the 15th of November, 1777, but were not fully ratified by all the States before March 1781. It was soon found that the powers conferred by them upon Congress were totally inadequate to the indispensable objects of a National Government. The defects of the articles of confederation gave birth to our present Constitution, which was adopted in 1787.

In submitting this Constitution to the States for their ratification, there was sent out with it a circular letter of Gen. Washington, the President of the Convention which was presumed to have spoken the sentiments of those who framed the Constitution. In it we find the following sentence: "The friends of our country have long since seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union." Again: "It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each (State) and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. In our deliberation on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us, the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our National existence." Nor were such sentiments confined to this letter of Gen. Washington. They were the language of the day, which was borne out and supported by the express provisions of the Constitution.

That a State should be sovereign and independent after it had made an unqualified surrender of these most important powers of sovereignty to the General Government, was an absurdity and contradiction that had no resting place for one moment in the minds of the wise and discreet Fathers of the Constitution.

By the Constitution, Congress is bound, pledged, to guarantee to each State, a *republican* form of Government. This obligation is binding not only upon that body so far as it represents the whole people of the Union, but upon those of it who are the peculiar representatives of the States themselves. This very provision of the Constitution shows conclusively, that the States are not respectively sovereign, for sovereignty implies the powers to establish any form of Government. A State cannot establish an aristocratic form of Government, nor a monarchical, but is *bound* by the republican form alone.

Well suppose a State secedes from the Union, does this absolve Congress from its obligations to guarantee to the people of that State, a republican form of Government? Suppose that act of secession were accomplished by a meagre majority, and that majority were to offer to force upon the minority, a form of Government other than a Republican, would the General Government have no power under the Constitution to protect them? Would it be absolved from its obligation to protect this minority from a monarchy or despotism which the majority might seek to establish over them? We think not; for what is the relative allegiance of a citizen as between his State and the General Government? Some have contended that his paramount allegiance is to the latter; others on the contrary, have insisted that that allegiance must be given to the State, when her commands and those of the General Government conflict. It may be difficult to reconcile these antagonistic propositions, but for our present purpose, it is only necessary to appeal to the Constitution itself and to the uniform practice of the General and State Governments, to be satisfied that as to all those powers which have been expressly granted to the General Government, *it* has a paramount claim upon every citizen for his obedience and support, however strong may be the claim of his particular State for his allegiance as to those powers which have been reserved. If war is declared by Congress, and a citizen is required according to the Constitution to assist in repelling the enemy, and refuses, can he plead in justification, that his State thro' its Legislature, had commanded him to desist, and had thereby absolved him from his allegiance to the General Government? Would such a plea be taken without rendering that Government weaker and more contemptible than the old confederation? Would such a plea be a satisfaction of the oath of a public officer sworn to execute the laws? Would it satisfy the oath of allegiance taken by a naturalized foreigner? If so, to the decree of what State is he responsible? To the one in which he was born, to the half dozen or dozen in which in past times he has lived, or must he submit implicitly to the commands of that State of which he is at present a citizen? Should New York secede during the present winter, to what sovereignty does President Fillmore owe allegiance? Is he no longer a citizen of the United States? and can the authorities of New York force his obedience in the very teeth of the oath which he has taken to execute the laws of the United States, and preserve, protect and defend its Constitution? If this be so, then indeed is our Government composed of more elements of self-destruction, than any upon earth. They are bound together by a cord more brittle than the ever-changing, ever-disputing States of Ancient Greece, which ultimately became the prey of foreign nations after the last portion of their strength had been exhausted in contemptible bickerings and bloody conflicts with each other. Such a government with the allegiance of its citizens so undefined, uncertain and conflicting, with so many sovereignties to check and nullify its authority, can not be of long duration, is liable at any moment to become the victim of ambition, caprice, or foreign influence and power, and must inevitably end an object of contempt to all who love permanent and well regulated government.

Now it is indeed strange, that intelligent men should be willing to pervert the past political history of the country, in order to give force and efficiency to this dangerous doctrine of secession. We find Mr. Shepard in his late speech, quoting that of Mr. Livingston in the celebrated discussion on Foot's Resolution, as authority to sustain this doctrine. Now we beg the public to give that speech an attentive perusal, and we do not think that we exaggerate in saying, that its argument as a whole, no matter to what conclusions Mr. S. may have come, is a complete and overwhelming refutation of this doctrine.

We beg attention to a few paragraphs of this speech. He says, "This Government is neither such a federative one founded on a compact, *as leaves to all the parties their full sovereignty*, nor such a consolidated popular Government, as deprives them of the whole of that original power." Again, "As to all these attributes of sovereignty, which by the Federal compact were transferred to the General Government, *that Government is sovereign and sanguine, the States have abandoned, and* CAN NEVER RECLAIM THEM."

If the States "can never reclaim" the powers granted to the General Government, it would be contradictory and absurd to say, that any of them can Constitutionally secede; for secession, according to its advocates, implies the exercise of all the attributes of sovereignty. Mr. Livingston had too much discrimination of mind, to say in the same breath, that under the Constitution, "a State had abandoned and could never reclaim" the powers granted, but still she could secede and take back all those powers.

He further emphatically declares, that "the States have unequivocally surrendered every Constitutional right of impeding or resisting any law pronounced by the Supreme Court to be Constitutional." He also says, that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting its citizens against their unconstitutional abuse, and this can be legally done:

1. By remonstrance to Congress.
2. By an address to the People.
3. By a similar address to the other States.
4. By proposing amendments to the Constitution.
5. If the act be intolerably oppressive, and the General Government persevere, by a resort to the natural right to resist extreme oppression.
6. If the act can not be submitted to the Supreme Court, and be one that will in the opinion of the State justify the risk of withdrawal from the Union; that this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to.

What is meant here by the expression, "this last extreme remedy?" Not a withdrawal from the Union. *Not secession* as a Constitutional remedy; for in the very next paragraph he declares in express terms, "That the right of resistance to the operation of an act of Congress in the extreme cases above alluded to, *is not a right derived from the Constitution*, but can be justified only on the supposition that the Constitution has been broken, and the State absolved from its obligation, *and that whenever resorted to, it must be at the risk of all the penalties attached to an unsuccessful resistance* TO ESTABLISHED AUTHORITY."

And still in the face of all this, Mr. Livingston's name and the reasoning of this Speech are resorted to in defence of the doctrine of secession. A *Constitutional* right reserved to the States, say its advocates—a right says Mr. Livingston, which if exercised, the State must do it, *at the risk of all the penalties attached to an unsuccessful resistance to established authority!*

Is there then practically any difference between *secession* and *revolution*? When unsuccessful are the penalties of the one less than the other? The only difference between them is, that secession *claims* to be a creature of the Constitution, sanctioned by it, and therefore entitled to act without responsibility, and free from all penalties, whatever may be the consequences of its acts. Whereas, *revolution* claims her origin from nature, acts with boldness, and shrinks from no responsibility, and evades none of the penalties which will follow defeat. *The former shrinks from danger*, though it would enjoy those blessings which are the offspring of perils and toils—the latter meets with alacrity every danger, because it has made up its mind, that death is preferable to slavery and that nothing less than eternal vigilance, is the price of liberty.

But we have yet a higher authority (at least with *Democrats*) to which we appeal. That authority is no less a person than GENERAL JACKSON himself. In his famous Proclamation against nullification (which document is said to have been written by Mr. Livingston) he expressly declares "the Constitution of the United States forms a *Government*, not a *league*, and whether it be formed by compact between the States or in any other manner, its character is the same. Each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, *cannot from that period possess any right to secede* because such secession does not break a league but destroys the unity of a nation, and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact *but is an offence against the whole Union.* To say that any State *may at pleasure secede from the Union* is to say that the United States are not a Nation. *Secession, like any other revolutionary act*, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression, *but to call it a constitutional right* is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error or to deceive those who are willing to assert a *right*, but would pause before they made a *revolution*, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure."

Here then General JACKSON declares SECESSION to be REVOLUTION, and like revolution, has attached to it all the *penalties* consequent on a failure!

Again, "they (meaning the nullifiers) know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is DISUNION, but be not deceived by names; *disunion* by armed force is *Treason.*"

To understand, however, the opinion of General Jackson more fully on this subject, we must refer to his Nullification Message transmitted to Congress in January 1833. In it, he says, "the State of South Carolina has forced the General Government to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of a law within it or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of *withdrawing from the Union. In my opinion, both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionary in their character and tendency*, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity of the Union; THE RESULT OF EACH IS THE SAME."

Again: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, CANNOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED."

What is to be deduced from all this? Why, that *secession* and *nullification* were in the opinion of General Jackson, *the same* in character and tendency. The latter he solemnly pronounced *Treason* against the Government, and he threatened it with all the *penalties* of the crime of treason.—Could he have done less with secession? Were he now living, would he wink at and approve the latter when he had so strongly condemned and denounced the former? Are those who approve his efforts to strangle and put down nullification to be countenanced in their exertions to revive and carry out a doctrine no less dangerous, no less repugnant to the Constitution? We appeal to those who heretofore have reverenced the character of Gen. *Jackson*, and endorsed his doctrines, as well as to those who have always respected the position which North Carolina assumed with so much boldness and patriotism, during the dark days of South Carolina nullification.

Again: we say in the language of GENERAL JACKSON, *secession and nullification are the same* in character and tendency, equally revolutionary, equally repugnant to the Constitution, and alike destructive to the Union. Let the present Legislature make the most of it. The people will call things by their right names, and hold them to a strict account!

☞ From the allusion to the "Register," by the member from Wake, *our* political Quixote, we are glad to see our *arrows sticking in his side.*—This gentleman, whose excitement we have had occasion before to deplore, has been astride of his high prancing Rosinante for the last two days, and if not with the strength of a Sampson with his eyes out, at least with his blindness, has been laying right and left. With front erect, and eye undaunted, he has been charging the serried ranks of his adversaries, Whigs and Democrats, who were opposed to Internal Improvement, and if it were possible for us to praise one who was at the same time og eat a political sinner, and civic saint, we should be strongly tempted, by his late speech on Internal Improvements, to erect to him a monument "*æe perennius*" Any how, we have felt constrained to say something in his favor under the proper heading.

STATE LEGIS

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Senate met according to adj

A message was sent to the that the Senate had passed th sed bill and resolution, in wh concurrence of the House, vi porate the Fayetteville and Ch Co.: and a resolution in favor

Mr. Courts, from the commi and Grievances, to whom was repeal the act of 1848-'49, entit the Charter of the Hickory N reported the same to the Senat its passage. Ordered to be lai

Mr. Cameron, from the Co rations, to whom the same ha ported the following bills and passage, viz:

A Bill to incorporate the R Ground.

The Bill to incorporate Cool S of Rechabites in Fayetteville. rate the Fayetteville and War The bill to appoint Commission Jamestown

The bill to incorporate the T Academy and the Bill to amen the last session of the General an act to incorporate Antioch

Mr. Drake from the Comm whom was referred a resolutio Salisbury and Western Turnp and the report was ordered t

The engrossed bill concerni ments passed and ordered to b

The engrossed bill concerni County of Buncombe, passed.

The bill concerning the dut sed and ordered to be engrosse

The bill to incorporate th Centre Plank Road Co., was passed.

The engrossed bill to incor of Windsor Academy, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the T R. Co., was read 2nd time an

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The bill to prevent the dest was read 2nd time and passed

The bill to lay off a new C of Yadkin, was read 2nd time

The bill to incorporate Esp O. F., was read 2nd time and

On motion of Mr. Pender, a row 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF CO

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Mr. Brogden rose for the p tion, and asked leave to withd sions employed by him in refe of the Senate, who gave the of the N. C. R. Road. Mr. B tention or disposition to relle man.

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Mr. Gordon, a bill to inc Navigation Company. Refer Internal Improvements, and

Mr. Wilson, a Resolution tee, of two from each Hous the Governor elect and inform and ascertain when he will be oaths of Office.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal to attach that portion of Car Cornecock, to Hyde. Referre Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Foard gave notice that to-morrow, a resolution limi speeches to 30 minutes.

Mr. Fleming, a bill to gran to actual settlers on Cherok its reference to the Judiciary

Mr. Hayes moved to amend Select Committee on Cherok

[A discussion of a bitter between Messrs. Fleming a matter of reference. Mr. Bl rumor so peculiarly his own troubled waters, the motion t by a vote of Ayes 43, Noes ming's motion prevailed.]

Mr. Steele, a resolution i ciary Committee to alter the ding with slaves.

Mr. Stevenson, a Resolu Senators and Representatives efforts to secure a Hydrograp waters.

Mr. Hayes, a Bill to su Cards. Referred to Judicia

Mr. Wiggins, a Bill to in Lodge of York Masons.

Mr. Amis, a Bill to incorp ion S. of T. Also, to inco Tar River Academy.

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STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12th.

Senate met according to adjournment.

A message was sent to the House, informing that the Senate had passed the following engrossed bill and resolution, in which they asked the concurrence of the House, viz: A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Co.: and a resolution in favor of J. H. Wheeler.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the act of 1848-'49, entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Hickory Nut Turnpike Co.; reported the same to the Senate and recommended its passage. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on corporations, to whom the same had been referred, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz:

A Bill to incorporate the Rock Spring Camp Ground.

The Bill to incorporate Cool Spring tent, No. 263 of Rechabites in Fayetteville. The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw plank road Co. The bill to appoint Commissioners, for the town of Jamestown

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of Topsail Academy and the Bill to amend an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled an act to incorporate Antioch Academy.

Mr. Drake from the Committee on claims to whom was referred a resolution in relation to the Salisbury and Western Turnpike, made a report and the report was ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill concerning original attachments passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill concerning Jury trials in the County of Buncombe, passed.

The bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Co., was read 2nd time and passed.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of Windsor Academy, was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Tennessee River R. R. Co., was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to incorporate Home Guards, was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to incorporate Theophilus Division of the order of the S. of T., in the town of Murfresboro', read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to authorize the building of a toll bridge on Dan River. Read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to prevent the destruction of live stock, was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to lay off a new County by the name of Yadkin, was read 2nd time and passed.

The bill to incorporate Esperanza Lodge I. O. O. F., was read 2nd time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Pender, adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12th.

Mr. Brogden rose for the purpose of explanation, and asked leave to withdraw certain expressions employed by him in reference to the Speaker of the Senate, who gave the casting vote in favor of the N. C. R. Road. Mr. B. disclaimed any intention or disposition to reflect upon that gentleman.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the enrolled bill, to incorporate the Raleigh and Greenville P. R. Co., with certain amendments; which were concurred in.

Messrs. Steele and Jerkins obtained leave of absence for one day, to enable them to attend to their duties as members of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced a bill relative to sales of lands by sheriffs. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Pegram, a bill to incorporate a Division of the Sons of Temperance in Fayetteville.

Mr. Gordon, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, a Resolution that a Joint Committee, of two from each House, be appointed to wait on the Governor elect and inform him of his election, and ascertain when he will be ready to assume the oaths of Office.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal an Act of 1844-'45 to attach that portion of Carteret County, called Ocracock, to Hyde. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Foard gave notice that he would move on to-morrow, a resolution limiting the length of speeches to 30 minutes.

Mr. Fleming, a bill to grant pre-emption rights to actual settlers on Cherokee lands, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hayes moved to amend by referring to Joint Select Committee on Cherokee Bonds.

[A discussion of a bitter nature here ensued between Messrs. Fleming and Hayes, as to the matter of reference. Mr. Blow finally, with that humor so peculiarly his own, poured oil over the troubled waters, the motion to amend was rejected by a vote of Ayes 43, Noes 47; and Mr. Fleming's motion prevailed.]

Mr. Steele, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to alter the punishment for trading with slaves.

Mr. Stevenson, a Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make efforts to secure a Hydrographic survey of certain waters.

Mr. Hayes, a Bill to suppress gaming with Cards. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wiggins, a Bill to incorporate Tuscarora Lodge of York Masons.

Mr. Amis, a Bill to incorporate Oxford Division S. of T. Also, to incorporate Trustees of Tar River Academy.

The special order of the day—being the Bill to appoint Superintendant of Common Schools—was postponed until Saturday; and,

THE HOUR OF TWELVE

having arrived, Gen. Saunders continued at much length his remarks on the resolutions of Mr. Brogden relative to the N. C. R. Road Co.

Mr. Cherry next addressed the House, and stated that, though originally opposed to this particular project, he regarded the present resolutions as endeavoring to effect insidiously, what the House had repudiated, in another form. So regarding them, he felt it his duty to cast his vote against them.

Mr. Winston made some rematks, substantially assuming the same position with Mr. Cherry.

The discussion was farther continued by Messrs Sherard, Wilson, Bond, Martin, &c.

The question recurring on the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, it was carried by the following vote:

Adams, Amis, Avery, D. A. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Cockerham, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Farmer, Flemming, Flynt, Foard, Fonville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Wm. Hill, Johnston, Jones, Kallam, Kelly, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Marshall, Maultsby, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, Sanders, Saunders, Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Shimpoch, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, Williams, and Winston.—80

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Barco, J. Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, Cotton, Dickinson, Eure, Hackney, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McCleese, McNeil, Mizell, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pope, Raukin, Reinhardt, Sherrill, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Johnston and Sherard.—36.

We learn from Mobile, that C. C. Langdon, Esq. the able and public-spirited Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, was elected Mayor of that city last week in the face of very strong efforts made to defeat him.—This is a Union triumph, as well as a Whig victory.

A Large Venison

ARRIVED in Town, and will be served in any style to suit Gentlemen.

JNO. KANE.

Friday morning, Dec. 13. 100

STRATTON'S

New Lottery Office.

BANK STREET,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Petersburg, Va.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

I would call the attention of adventurers to the splendid Lotteries to be drawn soon; orders for tickets in all lotteries, under the most popular management of Messrs. D. Paine & Co., will meet with prompt and confidential attention, if addressed to

H. STRATTON.

Petersburg, Va.

The same brilliant luck as heretofore attends adventurers in Lotteries under the management of the old established house of PAINE & CO. Their lotteries continue ahead of all others. Three splendid capitals of $10,000 sent to the Virginia agency in the last week, in addition to which the following were sent and sold in their Lotteries and paid at sight:

Whole	$36,000	Whole	$25,000
Whole	30,000	2 of	20,000
Whole, 2 of	26,000	8 of	10,000

And innumerable smaller ones—ranging from $500 to 8000. If large prizes are wanted, address H. STATTON, Petersburg, Va.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES

For December, 1850.

Grand Scheme for Christmas.

Susquehanna Lottery, Class 4, to be drawn on Wednesday, December 25th.

75 Numbers, 15 drawn; a grand Lottery for packages, 15 drawn ballots in each package of 25 tickets.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 do	7,500	1 do	1,500
1 do	5,000	25 do	700

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of a package of Wholes $120, Halves $60, Quarters $30,

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY

For Saturday, December 28th

$61 370, $35,000, $25,000.

Grand Consolidated Class B. to be drawn on Saturday, December 28th.

78 Numbers, 12 drawn, lowest 3 No prize, $2,000.

1 Prize of	61 370	5 prize of	$7 500
1 do	35 000	5 do	5 500
1 do	25 000	5 do	3 500
1 do	15 000	200 do	2 000
1 do	10 000	&c &c	&c

Whole Tickets $25—Halves 12.50—Quarters 6,25.

Certificate of a Package of Wholes $350, shares in proportion.

☞ Orders meet prompt attention, and drawings forwarded immediately on receipt.

☞ Particular attention paid to country correspondents.

☞ All business done at this office strictly confidential.

☞ For tickets in the above, or in any Lottery drawn daily, Price of tickets from one dollar to twenty, under the management of Messrs. D Paine & Co., send to H. STRATTON, Petersburg, Va.

THE STATE BOTANICO MEDICAL SOCIETY, will hold an adjourn meeting in the *Christian Chapel* in the City of Raleigh, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 18th instant. The friends of Medical Reform, in and out of the General Assembly, are invited to attend.

WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Secretary.

December 11th, 1850. 100

RANGERS NOTICE.

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book according to law, by Michael Walter living six miles north of the Court House of the County of Cabarrus and town of Concord, a stray horse of the following description: age supposed to be 12 or 13 years; color rather a chesnut sorrel; height 17 hands, shod round, with a roached mane. Said stray was appraised on the 22nd day of November, 1850, to the sum of $20. JOHN MEANS, Ranger.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99

State of North Carolina—CARTERET COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1850.

In the matter of Michael F. Arendell and Sarah Arendell, nominated Executors of a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Bridges Arendell, deceased.

Upon the allegations filed of the said Michael Arendell and Sarah Arendell, propounding the said paper writing as the last will and testament of Bridges Arendell, deceased, late of this county, and praying to be allowed to summon all persons, and especially the next of kin and heirs at law of the said Bridges Arendell, deceased, *to see proceedings*, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Ward, wife of Washington Ward, and William Arendell are some of the next of kin and heirs at law of the said Bridges Arendell, deceased, and that they reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, published at the City of Raleigh, that the said Washington Ward and wife Mary, and the said William Arendell appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Carteret County, at the Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in the town of Beaufort, on the third Monday in February, A. D. 1851, and see proceedings to be had in the matter aforesaid.

Witness, James Rumley, Clerk of said Court, at Beaufort, the third Monday in November, A. D. 1850. JAS. RUMLEY,

Clerk of the Court.

Nov. 13, 1850. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 100 wGw

NEW BOOKSTORE,

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,

J. W. O'NEAL.

Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99

☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99

☞ Standard copy.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to obtain a Charter to improve the Navigation of the Cape Fear River, by the erection of Locks and Dams, between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 99

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Ronsers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,

No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.

December 2nd, 1850. 98

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 98

☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

I SHALL sell, at my House, near this City, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of

LIVE STOCK, PROVENDER,

Farming Utensils, &c., Also, 50 or 100 Barrels of Corn. JOS. T. HUNTER.

December 10th, 1850. 99

Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Pickles and Citron. Just received fresh from New York, which I will sell low.

L. B. WALKER.

July 2nd, 1850. 53

The Caswell Female Institute

Yanceyville, N. C.

B. GOULD, Principal.

Miss Kate E. Kellogg, Assistant, and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.

Mrs. E. B. Gould, Teacher of Music.

THE Subscriber availing himself of the well known healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to establish a FEMALE SEMINARY, which in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications. Miss Kellogg, (who has recently arrived) received her education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimonials of the most commendable character can be exhibited from gentlemen of the first respectability.

The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the higher class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction The government is strict, but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

The Subscriber will devote one half of his time at this school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still continuing.

Board, including washing, from 6 to $7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the principal.

The next session will commence on the 6th of January. Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except for protracted illness.

Terms per Session of five months.

Tuition, according to studies pursued from	$8 to $15
Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons per week, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most improved European method,	20 00
Drawing, Painting in water colors, Stylographic, Monochromatic Painting and Embroidery, each	6 00
French,	5 00

B. GOULD.

Dec., 5th, 1850. 3t 99

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina,

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,

FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

SCHOOL.

The Subscriber, desiring to continue his school in the town of Pittsboro,' will commence another session on the first Monday in January next, in the Masonic Lodge, a spacious and convenient apartment for a School.

Young men may here pursue the regular studies preparatory for College, and enjoy the advantages of the good society which this pleasant and healthy village affords.

The tuition, charged from the time of entering, will be for the studies of Greek, French and Mathematics per session of five months $15

Lower Branches, $10 to 12

J. C. CARLILE.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99

Young Ladies Institute.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Rev. Professor Morgan Principal.

IS amply furnished for the reception and comfort of 30 boarding pupils, and for their instruction in all the studies of a liberal and ornamental education, at an expense of 130 to 200 dollars a year, ending in June. Circulars sent to applicants.

Nov. 11th, 1850. 1m 91

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangements with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees,—just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries'

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,
3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR
Ready Made Clothing,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER DRESS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850. t

BANK OF THE STATE
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850. td 97

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in

RALEIGH,

Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

STATIONERY

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell *on very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of all the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,
TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

ov. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River.

MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tf

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attteution of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
[6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-
August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

☞ Star and Standard copy.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

☞ He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost—only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 5 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. T Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Purchasers of Books South of BALTIMORE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully represent to Clergymen, Librarians, and all others in want of books in any department of Literature whether published in Europe or the United States, the advantages offered for obtaining them through his agency.

The publication of the leading houses of this country are generally found upon his shelves, and invariably supplied at the publishers' lowest cash prices whether for the single copy or by the quantity.

Importation of Books to Order

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Books imported to order, by steamer or packet, with the greatest possible despatch and for the lowest rates.

To enable our customers to calculate correctly the costs of their orders before sending them, we have adopted the following low scale of prices:—

From England, new Books at 27 cents, old Books at 32 cents per shilling.

From France, new Books at 25 cents, old Books at 50 cents per franc.

From Germany, New Books at 87 cents, old books at $1 per thaler.

From Belgium, new Books at 20 cents, old Books at 30 cents per franc.

These rates are by Packet; when ordered by Steamer, an advance is charged.

☞ Books imported upon these rates to be paid for upon delivery—otherwise an advance will be charged.

A collection of Catalogues of old and new books, to which additions are constantly being made, can always be consulted at my store.

We are also in the monthly receipt of parcels of Catalogues from the various second-hand booksellers in London, with the prices affixed, which we distribute gratuitously to all who may wish them.

☞ American Publications always on sale, or supplied to Order, without any advance on Eastern prices. J. S. WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Oct, 27th, 1850. 4w7 8